

parently resulted in the inclusion of trivial and incidental collectors for whom no evidence of serious botanical effort is known. In this age of easy transportation, considerable numbers of plant collections result from rather well-attended social events, and everyone's name appears on the herbarium label. Somewhat less clearly trivial is the second name on a joint collection cited in a taxonomic paper. It seems very doubtful, however, that such a collector is truly significant unless many more examples of his or her participation come to light. It might have been desirable to limit the list to those known to be significant botanical collectors. The true verification of all included collectors, however, will have to be undertaken one day, perhaps by the author of the next list of collectors of Mexican plants. This author of a future time will find the Knobloch list a massive source of literature citations bearing upon a great many nominees for inclusion. He would have difficulty finding a better starting point for his work. For this reason, all institutional botanical libraries should shelve a copy of this booklet.—C. H. MULLER, Dept. Biological Sciences, Univ. California, Santa Barbara 93106.

The Solanaceae of New Guinea. By D. E. SYMON. Journal of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens. Volume 8. Adelaide Botanic Gardens, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia. 1985. (No price given.) ISSN 0313-4083.

David Symon has given us the first comprehensive treatment of the family Solanaceae for New Guinea and the offshore islands, including the Solomon Islands. Keys are provided and full descriptions and specimen citations are given for all of the species. The only native genus is *Solanum*, for which 59 species are recognized, seven of which are introduced and 19 of which are described as new. Excellent illustrations, either drawings or photographs, are included for all of the species of *Solanum*. The ten other genera that are present represent naturalized or cultivated plants, all but one of which come from tropical America. The presence of some species in New Guinea raises interesting phytogeographic problems. For example, one of the new species described, *Solanum atheniae*, is tentatively placed in the section *Lasiocarpa*, whose species are predominantly American.—CHARLES HEISER, Dept. Biology, Indiana Univ., Bloomington 47405.

Manual de Herbario, Administración y manejo de colecciones, técnicas de recolección y preparación de ejemplares botánicos. By ANTONIO LOT y FERNANDO CHANG. Consejo Nacional de la Flora de México. 1986. 142 pp. \$6.00. [Or it may be purchased directly from the Departamento de Botánica del Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Apdo. Postal 70-233, 04510 México, D.F.]

Various manuals for preparation of herbarium specimens and the care and management of herbaria have been published, but heretofore nothing of the wide scope of this *Manual de Herbario*. The first third of the Manual presents a general discussion of the structure and organization of an herbarium. First, obtaining the specimens, then processing them for inclusion in permanent housing, details of management, use of computers in a herbarium, etc. Included in this first part is a bibliographical guide by Armando Butanda C. (pp. 31-44). This provides valuable references for all aspects of managing a herbarium as well as important works and periodicals treating taxonomy.

Two-thirds of the volume is devoted to detailed instruction for techniques of collecting and preparing herbarium specimens in various groups: algae, fungi, lichens, bryophytes, pteridophytes, vascular aquatics, Gramineae, succulents, epiphytes, palms, and trees. Most of these sections are well illustrated and they all include special bibliographic references. For example, Hermilo Quero of the Jardín Botánico, in his discussion of palms, not only discusses the difficulties of making palm collections,